

U. S. TROOPS IN FORCE TO HUNT DOWN VILLA'S BAND OF MURDERERS

(Continued from page one)

the town and for a time the fighting was hand-to-hand, the superior discipline of the troops alone enabling them to stand against their assailants. So close were the fighters that a Mexican knocked the revolver out of Col. Slocum's hand.

Col. Slocum ordered Maj. Frank Tompkins, with a force of 250 men to follow. The hard riding cavalrymen managed to overtake the bandits five miles south of the line, where the broken country smoothed out and gave the heavier American horses a chance to show their greater speed.

Villa chose to stand when he saw that it was to be a running fight unless he did so. Besides, the Mexicans by this time had augmented their forces until they must have numbered at least fifteen hundred men. As the advance guard of the Americans came in touch with the bandits they were met with a heavy discharge that killed one private, whose name has not yet been reported, and wounded Capt. Geo. Williams, adjutant, who was with the squadron.

It is believed, however, that Villa lost heavily in proportion to the numbers engaged, for the Americans estimate that at least 75 Mexicans were killed in the fight south of the border and two hundred wounded.

Mexicans Lose Heavily.
In the chase one of the 13th Cavalrymen picked up a valise, which proved to have been dropped by Gen. Villa himself. In it were a number of papers, among which was a general order to his men, instructing them to "kill all Americans you may find."

Three skirmishes in all were fought before Maj. Tompkins decided that he was getting too far from his base, and returned to the north side of the line and reported to his commanding officer.

In the meantime Col. Slocum had sent messages to the rest of his command and has gathered most of his regiment about him and is reported to be ready to resume the pursuit at once, unless ordered to remain where he is.

Unofficially there is great satisfaction expressed on all sides that Col. Slocum took the initiative in the way he did, and sent a pursuing column after the raiders across the border. Secretary of State Lansing is said to have told Minister Arredondo that he "hopes Gen. Carranza will not object to the crossing of the line by our men."

Raiders Attack Hachita?
Reports from Hachita, on the border line, received here last night, stated that he and his men had evaded the troops following him late in the afternoon, and had struck at the 7th Cavalry stationed there. There is no confirmation of this report.

Other despatches indicate that the bandit leader is heading toward Deming, New Mexico, intending to strike hard at that place. Preparations are being made to meet him should he appear there. Male citizens are arming and the women and children have been placed in safety. Detachments of troops are stationed at Deming.

ABOUT 20,000 U. S. SOLDIERS UNDER FUNSTON

(Continued from page one)

Artillery—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Infantry—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Cavalry—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Engineers—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Medical—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Transport—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Communications—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Other—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Total—20,000

Under Funston

Commander, Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.

Ald-de-camp, 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, 9th Infantry.
Adjutant, Maj. John S. Switzer.
Troops: 8th and 17th Infantry.
Fifth Brigade, headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.
Commander, Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.

Ald-de-camp, 1st Lieut. Charles B. Moore, 4th Infantry.
Ald-de-camp, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, 1st Cavalry.
Adjutant, Maj. William C. Bennett, 4th, 11th, 19th and 28th Infantry.

Sixth Brigade, headquarters, Douglas, Ark.
Commander, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.
Ald-de-camp, 1st Lieut. Sheppard L. Egan, 1st Infantry.
Ald-de-camp, 1st Lieut. Louis A. O'Donnell, 10th Cavalry.

Adjutant, Maj. Truman G. Murphy, Troops, 11th, 18th and 22nd Infantry.
Eighth Brigade, headquarters, Camp Fort Bliss, Tex.
Commander, Brig. Gen. John J. Beardsley.

Ald-de-camp, 1st Lieut. Martin C. Shaughnessy, 16th Infantry.
Adjutant, Maj. John L. Hines.
Troops: 6th, 15th and 16th Infantry.

In numbers, providing all organizations have their full quota of men and officers, peace strength—which is considered doubtful by army men here—they amount to about 21,189 officers and men, divided as follows:
Cavalry—3855.
Field Artillery—1841.
Signal Corps—300.
Engineers—341.
Infantry—12,852.
Total—21,189.

Those troops of the line of the army remaining on duty at other stations in the United States proper—not including Alaska, Panama and Insular possessions—number about 10,070 officers and men, divided as follows:
Cavalry—4096.
Field Artillery—150.
Engineers—1178.
Signal Corps—400.
Infantry—3978.
Total—10,070.

The number of those in the Southern Department does not include the medical corps, but there is a full quota of sanitary troops for the various organizations mentioned.

MAN IN HAWAII'S GUARD ONCE IN MEXICAN FORCE

(Continued from page one)

mounted men stationed in double rows on both sides of him.
"He wore a slouch khaki suit and half the buttons were off the coat. On his chin was a week's growth of wiry stubble. His face is even harder and coarser than it appears in the pictures."

"The meeting was held in the governor's palace," says Porter, "and the governor presided, giving in a neat little speech an account of how much they thought of Villa, holding meanwhile in his hand the box which contained the medal."

Villa Grabbed Box.
"As an example of the general lack of culture which villa showed, he grabbed the box before the governor had finished talking, tore off the wrapper and examined the medal. He made some remark about it not amounting to much and shoved it in his pocket."

"Villa had been chewing tobacco all the time and his mouth becoming fuller and fuller. When the governor had finished his talk the general began to look about for some cuspidor, and finding none handy, turned to the door and spat down the white marble stairs. Then he went around and thanked his friends here and there."

Porter says that at Torreón some of Villa's men refused to ride out into the open with him, feeling safer to stay behind the line. Villa rode out alone and saw what he wanted to, but when he came back he gave orders to have the officers who had refused him executed.
Goes Away at Night.

One of his characteristic habits is to go off alone into the hills at night, spending the time thus until morning. This may be because he is afraid of certain men who travel with him. "Villa's fame," says Porter, "began in March, 1912, when he crossed the border from El Paso, Tex., and robbed a Mexican bank, leading to the hills a band of followers, to whom he afterward apportioned much captured land and booty. It was Villa's hard fighting in these days that paved the way for Carranza and placed him where he is today."

His army is considered the best equipped of any of those among the warring factions, with the exception of the federal army itself, and is led by him because he always keeps his promises to them. This is due to his influence as a rebel leader in the United States.

A characteristic of the man and the prevailing condition of the country is the lack of an instance in Villa's case, constitutionalist and rebel, general.

Mason, claimed that he has been in Honolulu for a time before coming to Mexico, says Porter. The only machine entrusted to the Constitutionalists' force and was hired by the month at the rate of \$750 gold.

Mason had a room on the ground floor of the Arcade Hotel in Hermosillo, the two windows of which faced the federal palace. The windows were barred with iron at intervals of about three inches.

Inside, Mason kept a lot of stuff, saddles, mauls, pistols, field glasses, shirts, and trousers.
Fishing for Loot.
"About 2 o'clock one afternoon, just as the people were resuming business after the siesta hour, two of us started over to see Mason. When we were about 50 yards from the hotel we saw a greaser at work between the bars with a long fish pole."

"When he heard us coming he dropped the pole and began to run and we yelled to him to stop. Suddenly a big shotgun poked out through the window bars, a shot sounded and the other fell. Mason had fired a load of buckshot into his side. Officials from the palace rushed out to find what was the matter and questioned us as witnesses, but that was all the fuss that came of it. The man died later in the hospital."

"He had used the pole, which had a hook on it, to draw a pair of field glasses and a Mauser up to the win-

dow, but that's where his fishing expedition ended."
Porter lays much of the wild raids of Mexican bandits to the cranking of mesquite, which has something of the same effects on a man as dago red. It is made of the juice of century plants, sucked out and spit into gourds and allowed to ferment. It is a whitish liquid something like gin. Plain Mexican devilishness accounts for the rest of their acts, he says.

Several times Porter was under fire during his stay with Obregon, but under shell fire just once. This was from the three gunboats Tampico, Guerrero and another whose name he does not know in Guaymas harbor.

"We just trotted along," says Porter, "and it ever I wanted to ride fast it was when those shells began to scream overhead and burst out on the hills beyond. Old Obregon rode up at the front as unconcerned as if they were only firecrackers."

"We were riding from Maytorena to San Jose de Guaymas and it was in a little stretch of plains that we had to cross between the mountains that the Federals spied us and began cracking away with six-pounders. The boats were about four miles distant."

"None of our men were touched and in about 15 minutes we were again in the hills. Then they began to shell the pass ahead, probably having outposts somewhere up in the mountains. That night they shelled the town of San Jose de Guaymas itself, but little damage was done."

Porter worked with three mining companies along the border, one owning a copper mine, one a silver and lead property and one in prospecting work for whatever it could find. He spent the years 1912, 1913 and a part of 1914 there.

Ralph E. Kalleck, a well known Rockland, Me., young business man, committed suicide in his stable by shooting.

Morning on 'CHANGE

Continued successive delays by Congress in the matter of voting on the proposed cancellation of the free sugar clause of the tariff bill is causing dealers in Hawaiian sugar issues to mark time, and price changes on 'Change are, accordingly, moving within an extremely narrow fractional range, though the general tendency over any period of a week or more has been an advancing one. Sales listed today on the 'Change sheet total 4997 shares. Oia is still dealt in at \$17, and offerings at that figure continue unexhausted. McBryde continues to fluctuate from \$12.75 to \$13, and other sugar issues, without exception, are similarly quiet. Honolulu Brewing is down 50 cents a share from last recorded sales, but Hawaiian Pineapple shows new strength at \$36.75.

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